



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

to Pennsylvania it seems unlikely that this is the localized plant our collections would seem to indicate. Has any one seen it in northern New Jersey?

7. *Potamogeton confervoides* Reich. North American Flora gives the range for this species as New England to New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The only specimen in the collection was taken from Forked River, N. J. Are there no intermediate stations?

8. *Potamogeton crispus* L. In North American Flora the range includes the legend, "Obviously introduced from the Old World." This was based on the fact that all the specimens at hand come from near some city. Years ago this plant was thought to be indigenous to America. Has anyone seen plants in waters remote from civilization where the chances of its introduction are negligible?

9. *Potamogeton lucens* L. Specimens show that this plant thrives all along the Atlantic seaboard, except that within our range the specimens restrict it to Connecticut. This restriction is undoubtedly false, but there are no visible proofs to the contrary.

10. *Potamogeton Vaseyi* Robb. In North American Flora this plant is stated to grow from Maine to southern New York, etc. The only specimen we have is from Greenwood Lake. Is it found in the other lakes of upper New Jersey? In Rockland Lake or the Hudson?

11. *Potamogeton perfoliatus* L. Of all the pond weeds this species has been found nearest to salt water. It grows near Piermont on the Hudson, where there is a rise in the tide of $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 feet. Has it ever been found well within the influence of salt water? The water at Piermont is almost fresh.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

SHORTER NOTES

FASCIATION IN THE JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE. — Six examples of fasciation were found this fall in the Japan or Chinese honeysuckle, *Lonicera Japonica*, Thunb. The number of cases seen would indicate that fasciation is not unusual in this species; but

no earlier mention of it having been found, a brief statement is given below. The vine upon which they occur covers with a luxuriant growth one corner of the huge rock in the garden at Teachers College. The flattening is very apparent for a varying distance (8 to 15 inches) from the tip of the branch. Several inches below—where the branch shows the usual cylindrical shape—the apparently normal base of the fasciated branch is sometimes found to be but one fork of a previous but less conspicuous fasciation. In two cases the lower fasciation is two feet or more from the tip of the branch. The lower part of the branch, even when normal in shape, may bear three or even four leaves at a node; the middle nodes commonly bear six or eight, whorled or arranged in a spiral at the nodes; and near the tips ten or more leaves may be counted at each node. The tips of the branches have two or more growing points, each surrounded by its own cluster of leaves; they are apparently healthy, and two have an independent growth of three inches.

JEAN BROADHURST

A NEW GRASS ENDEMIC IN JAMAICA. — During a visit of Dr. Forrest Shreve to the Blue Mountains of Jamaica, West Indies, he found on Sir John Peak, at an elevation of 2,000 meters, a large grass growing in dense tufts, and covering rather extended areas, almost to the exclusion of other vegetation. It seems strange that so conspicuous a grass should remain undiscovered until his visit. Its discovery is especially interesting, as it adds not only a hitherto unknown species to the genus *Danthonia*, but brings this genus into the flora of Jamaica, it being before this unknown in the island. It is also the only known native species of the tribe Aveneae on the island.

The genus *Danthonia* comprises something over one hundred species, spread over the warm and temperate regions of both hemispheres. Of this number more than one half belong to southern Africa. A number are found in the Andes of South America, and in North America there are ten or a dozen species.

Following is a description of this interesting grass, which I take pleasure in associating with the name of Dr. Shreve, who first discovered it. The type specimen was collected by this

gentleman on May 7, 1906, at the place mentioned above, and is in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. Mr. Wm. Harris, Superintendent of the Public Gardens at Jamaica, also secured it later at the same place.

Danthonia Shrevei Britton, sp. nov.

A densely tufted perennial, with rigid thick coriaceous leaves, and a short contracted terminal panicle. Stems erect, simple, smooth and glabrous, excepting at the puberulent apex, 6–10 dm. tall; leaves numerous in the tufts, mostly on the innovations, those on the stem 2 or 3; sheaths straw color, those at the base short and broad; ligule a scarious ring 0.5 mm. wide; blades elongated, involute, the lower surface very rough, especially toward the apex, usually hirsute near the base but otherwise glabrous, the upper surface glabrous; panicle 4–10 cm. long, the axis and erect appressed branches puberulent; spikelets few, on short puberulent pedicels; empty basal scales acuminate, smooth and glabrous, the first scale scarious, 1-nerved, a little shorter than the second which is green with scarious margins, 5–7-nerved, and 9–10 mm. long; flowering scales with a hairy callus, 1–1.5 mm. long, the body of the scale, exclusive of the awns and callus, 5–7 mm. long, 9–11-nerved, appressed-hirsute toward the base, glabrous elsewhere, the teeth running out into awns 4–6 mm. long, the central awn spreading at right angles or nearly so, 1–1.5 cm. long.

GEORGE V. NASH

REVIEWS

Ward's Trees *

In this last volume, as in the others of the series, only English trees are included. Readable chapters on stems, branching, bark, climbing plants, and non-typical shoots form the first part of the book. The second includes shrub and tree keys based on shape and habit characters, as illustrated by the following extracts: (1) *Crown expanded and depressed, forming an umbrella-like or mushroom-like head on the elongated stem*; (2) *bark orange or sienna and cast in large scales in the upper part of the stem*; (3) *cones erect or outstanding*; (4) *leaves isolated and extended in*

* Ward, H. Marshall. *Trees: A Handbook of Forest Botany for the Woodlands and the Laboratory*. Vol. V. Form and Habit. Pp. 308. f. 209. 1909. Cambridge University Press (Putnam's, New York).